COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 4, No. 31 May 4, 1968

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NAMED TO NEW DIRECTORATE—Lt. Gen. George R. Mather, USA, (left) and Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Cunningham, USAF, have been named director and deputy director, respectively, of the Defense Department's newly-created Directorate of Civil Disturbance Planning and Operations.

Defense Dept. Establishes Directorate Of Civil Disturbance Planning, Operations

The Department of Defense has established a new directorate "to improve further the readiness of the Armed Forces to assist state and local authorities, as might be required, in restoring and maintaining law and order in the event of major civil disturbances."

Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford announced activation of the Directorate of Civil Disturbance Planning and Operations, April 26. The Army has been designated Executive Agency of the all-Service directorate.

Heading the directorate will be Lt. Gen. George R. Mather, USA, who has been Commanding General of III Corps, Ft. Hood, Tex. Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Cunningham, USAF, has been appointed deputy.

Announcing the new directorate, Secretary Clifford said, "While the basic responsibility for preventing violence and disorders belongs to state and local civilian law enforcement officials, prudence dictates that the Defense Department take appropriate measures to assure that prompt and effective supplementary law enforcement assistance will be available if necessary."

The directorate will consolidate into a single office the total responsibility for directing, coordinating and supervising all Federal military activities related to civil disturbances. The directorate's command center is located in the Pentagon. It is slated to be fully operational by July 1.

Troop command will continue to be the responsibility of task force commanders, reporting directly to the Army Chief of Staff.

Gen. Mather was named to head the directorate following return from Chicago where he was task force

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Civil Service Starts New Job Program For Vietnam Vets.

A new federal program which provides employment in civil service grades one through five for "qualified" Vietnam veterans has been instituted by the Civil Service Commission.

The program ties employment opportunity to continued education, providing for transitional appointments without competitive examination for Vietnam veterans who:

1—Have completed less than one year of education beyond high school;

2—Served on active duty in the armed forces on or after Aug. 5, 1964;

3—Meet all other civil service requirements, and

4—Agree to pursue a full or part-time educational program under the GI bill.

The program was established by the Civil Service Commission in mid-February under an executive order signed by President Johnson. The President stated at the time that "for those who have the necessary initiative and ability, this program—together with the GI Bill—offers a chance for both further education and better jobs."

Under the program, those veterans who apply for a civil service appointment and are hired will be subject to:

- The satisfactory performance of assigned duties, and
- The satisfactory completion, within a reasonable time set by the Civil Service Commission, of not less than one year of a full-time approved educational or training program, or two years of full-time approved education or training when an employee has not completed high school or its equivalent.

Veterans eligible for appointment

(Continued on Page 3)

First Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation

Following Presidential authorization, Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford transmitted to the Congress on April 29, 1968, volume one of the first Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation called for in the 1965 Military Pay Act.

The 1965 law requires the President to direct not later than January 1, 1967, a complete review of the principles and concepts of the military compensation system, reporting to the Congress findings of the study and recommendations for statutory changes in the system. The law further specifies that comparable reviews will be conducted not less than once each four years thereafter. In March 1966 the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower activated a special study group of Department of Defense and other Federal department representatives and headed by Rear Admiral Lester E. Hubbell to conduct the initial review.

The first portion of the review, which covers active duty compensation, has been transmitted to the Congress for information and on an interim basis. No legislative proposals will be made at present. The Defense Department, however, anticipates submitting specific legislative proposals after the Quadrennial Review has been completed, to include recommendations concerning retired pay and survivor benefits, and as directed by the President.

Highlights of the report on active duty compensation include the following recommended changes in the present military compensation system.

Career and Noncareer Pay Methods

There would be two pay methods, one for careerists and one for short termers, who do not plan to stay in uniform beyond an initial tour. The latter group would include all persons in pay grades E-1, E-2, and E-3 and those in pay grades E-4 and E-5 who have less than 4 years of service and a total active duty commitment of less than 6 years. All other enlisted members and all officers would make up the career group.

Noncareer Pay Method

For noncareer members, most of whom are young and single and expect to complete only one period of active service—

- Existing principles and concepts of compensation would be continued.
- Basic pay would be redesignated "personal money pay" since that cash is in addition to food, clothing, housing, and medical care furnished by the Government.
- Personal money pay would be maintained at a level above the net disposable cash income of persons earning the Federal minimum wage and of employed single high school graduates of the same age level.
- Personal money pay would be adjusted annually as required to keep it abreast of pay increases granted to enlisted members of the career force.
- Dependents' assistance allowances would be continued for those with dependents and adjusted as required by changes in rental costs. Persons in grade E-5 would be added to those eligible for dependents' assistance allowances.
- Certain "career committed" enlisted members would be switched to the career pay method—described below—before reaching grade E-6. They would be those who (1) are promoted to E-4 or E-5 in 2 to 4 years and have total commitments of at least 6 years or (2) are in grade E-4 or E-5 and have at least 4 years' service for pay purposes.
- The regular reenlistment bonus would be discontinued and funds redirected into career-level salaries for the "career committed" group.

Career Pay Method

Substantial and continuing shortages of both enlisted and officer personnel in the 4-to-14 years of service group have existed for the past several years and continue to exist. Compensation is believed to be a major cause of this persistent shortage of mid-career personnel.

Three major deficiencies in the present compensation system were identified by the special group conducting the first Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation. They are:

(1) Undue complexity and confusion. Few Armed Forces members, including career members, have an accurate idea of their incomes from military service.

(2) No equitable distribution. More than 40 percent of the pay received is based on factors other than work performed.

(3) No accepted quantitative standard for measuring the comparability of military pay.

To eliminate these deficiencies, the following new principles are recommended for career compensation:

- The four separate elements of regular military compensation—(1) basic pay, (2) quarters allowances, (3) subsistence allowances, and (4) the Federal income tax advantages on these allowances—would be discontinued as identifiable amounts, and a single table of military salaries based on pay grade and years of service would be adopted.
- Amounts of military salaries would be set by linking the military grade structure to the civil service payline and through it to the private sector. It would include a 6½ percent retirement contribution.
- Members furnished quarters and subsistence by the Government would pay fair monthly charges out of their military salaries.
- Military salary would be taxable income.
- A monthly retirement contribution, in the same percentage as the Federal Civil Service retirement contribution, would be made from military salary and would be fully refundable to the member if he left active service before retirement.
- A longevity structure for ingrade increases would be retained. Promotion to the next higher grade would be rewarded more than longevity in grade.
- A one-time save-pay provision would insure that under the military salary system no member receives less take-home pay than he received before.

RAdm. Lester C. Hubbell

Pay Study Report

(Continued from Page 2)

• All special pays except responsibility pay would remain unchanged. This pay, which was never used, would be abolished.

• Incentive pays for hazardous duty, including flight pay, would be left unchanged but would be studied further for adequacy and proper relationship to the military salary structure.

Military Estate Program

Extensive further study of the military estate program is recommended. Following such study, remaining volumes of the Quadrennial Review will be transmitted to the Congress.

Meantime, two proposals have been made for the period between the switch to the military salary system and completion of the military estate study.

The first would continue separation pay as is and make career enlisted personnel eligible for these pays. In addition, there would be minor standardizing changes to conform with the salary system.

Retirement pay and survivor benefit provisions would remain unchanged except that a table of military benefit base amounts (MBBA)—comparable to the old basic pay—would be used in computing payments. In the future the MBBA table would be adjusted by the same average percent as Federal civilian salaries were increased.

Standardized Aircraft Cockpit Under Joint Service Study

The first phase of a six-year research program is underway to develop a standardized method for fully evaluating design of an aircraft cockpit interior.

This research task is part of the Joint Army-Navy Aircraft Instrumentation Research (JANAIR) Program, which has been conducting research for several years to provide more effective aircraft instrumentation system.

Contract covering the first phase of the six-phase effort was initiated by the Office of Naval Research (ONR) to the Boeing Company.

The first phase will be devoted to design of a computerized model of a man in stick form. This "stick" man will have 23 articulated joints. From this model, researchers will be able to provide the characteristics of reach; visual interference; head-hand-eye-torso travel; and mass displacement for cockpit geometry evaluations.

In the subsequent five phases the original "stick" man will evolve into a fully clothed, three-dimensional, elastic man-model. Each phase of this program will produce useful information and computer software which will be used to evaluate various geometric aspects of cockpits.

ONR said current military aircraft cockpits contain complex mazes of levers, displays, seats, restraints and protective devices. The locations, shapes and sizes of these items vary widely for different aircraft types. Crew occupants also have a wide variety of shapes and sizes.

Veterans Employment

(Continued from Page 1)

under the program must be hired within a year after separation from the armed forces; a year following release from hospitalization or treatment immediately following separation from the military, or a year after the effective date of the executive order, whichever is later.

Department of Defense officials said the program's advantages come after the veteran has completed his specified requirement for education and "has performed effectively on the job."

Under these conditions, a veteran could be converted to career conditional or career employment "when he has furnished his employing agency with proof of the satisfactory completion of the required education or training and when he has in fact performed effectively on the job over a specified period of time."

A Defense Department study to determine the number of armed forces personnel eligible to take part in the program and to attempt to establish "some time frame within which additional eligibility will occur" is nearing completion.

Once completed, the study's results will be made available to a number of federal departments and agencies "because in the final analysis, it is neither the Department of Defense nor the Civil Service Commission which can by themselves effect this kind of employment.

"The employment takes place at the installation level. Therefore, this information must be made available to the Treasury Department, the Interior Department, the Agriculture Department and others who have field activities all over the country where it is possible to work."

A second DOD study is being conducted to identify the number and kinds of positions which are now or will become available within the defense establishment.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

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Our Atlantic Partnership

CHALLENGES OF CHANGE*

A very special relationship exists between the United States and Western Europe. In part it is founded on the common heritage of freedom. In part it rests on the alliance which has bound together the nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization since its founding.

A subtle change is evident in that relationship as Western Europe seeks a role of its own in the world. The challenges of this change must be met.

We have behind us a 20-year record of astonishing success in first building the Atlantic relationship out of the chaos of the Second World War and then adapting it progressively to present-day needs.

Our past achievements give us every reason to believe that we can deal successfully with the challenges ahead.

I want to talk today about some of those challenges.

France, long a keystone of our Atlantic security system, is now no more than a part-time participant in the NATO system of collective defense. Britain has taken the historic decision to become a full partner in continental Europe. But her application for entry into the Common Market has, for a time, been frustrated.

And now the United States faces a balance-of-payments deficit which can only be reduced to livable proportions through the understanding and cooperation of the great trading nations of Western Europe.

To look at present difficulties without perspective . . . would be to overlook the basic strengths of our Atlantic alliance.

There is still a great fund of good will on both sides of the Atlantic; the areas of common interest and purpose still greatly exceed those of disagreement.

Any doubts I might have had about this were quickly dispelled by a trip I made to Europe . . . at the President's behest.

The International Adjustment Process

I returned with a renewed conviction that the ties that bind our two continents to a common purpose will outlast the strains the atavists . . . are placing upon them.

Yet I also returned with another feeling, a feeling that we are now in the midst of what after-dinner speakers like to call "a turning point in history." I am convinced that when we emerge from this period, however long it may take, relationships between the United States and Europe will have changed substantially—and for the better.

The very success we have achieved in building an international economic system which has permitted history's greatest expansion of world trade has brought with it a whole new range of problems. Dealing with them effectively will require the closest possible consultation and continuing cooperation between governments.

You have all heard . . . of what we now refer to as the "adjustment process." Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development discussions have already indicated that the free exchange of goods, tourists, and capital cannot continue indefinitely if large imbalances persist for long periods of time.

A principal conclusion of the OECD experts who examined the adjustment process is that the responsibility of maintaining equilibrium and growth must be shared by deficit and surplus countries alike.

Let me cite the kind of action that surplus countries might take in the adjustment process.

We have long been concerned about the border effects of certain taxes in the Common Market countries. To reach an adjustment at a higher level of equilibrium, the Europeans might see their way clear to reduce or eliminate these border effects.

Toward An Equal Partnership

They could also help . . . by following expansionary policies that will increase their rate of economic growth while maintaining price stability.

Together we have come far since the grim days of the late forties. If we are to come out of the next two decades as successfully as we did the last two, both Europe and America must accommodate to the changing times.

Europe must be prepared to assume a greater share of responsibilities and costs of world leadership.

America must be willing to accept a less dominant role within the alliance.

The greater share of the task must, at this point, be Europe's. There must emerge a European entity unified enough to create the conditions for its own development and strong enough to deal with America as an equal.

The technological gap we have been hearing so much about in the past year or two is a case in point.

Technological creativity today . . . requires the mobilization of human and material resources on a scale beyond the individual capacity of smaller industrial states. It requires research and development on a comparably large scale.

It also requires a modern, well-supported system of education and modern management techniques to use resources efficiently.

If the technological gap is to be closed, Europe must coordinate and pool its creative energies more effectively.

A balanced partnership also means an equal sharing of responsibilities.

Certainly this is true in the area of providing for our common defense.

NATO has adopted a strategic concept designed to achieve a posture of deterrence to aggression at any level. Western Europe's security must continue to be based on a system of collective defense, with the United States playing its part.

Yet it is increasingly feasible for Western Europe to assume a role in the common effort commensurate with its true potential. An assumption of greater responsibility for the planning and direction of the defense of Europe by the Europeans themselves would be a healthy evolution in the structure of our Atlantic alliance.

As Secretary Rusk indicated last December, we would welcome some form of European defense organization permitting Western Europe to deal with us as a full NATO partner.

Meanwhile, we must see that the costs of maintaining American forces in Europe are not a negative factor in the balance of payments, while at the same time insuring that our common security interests are not endangered.

Over the past few years we have negotiated a series of bilateral arrangements for partially offsetting these costs. Now that our payments position has become more serious we and our European allies must—in our common interest—seek to expand these arrangements.

There are some . . . who argue that if Europe is ever to be made whole again it can best be done by reducing American military strength on the continent and by slowing down the pace of European integration.

This is a view that neither we nor most of our NATO allies can accept. We see no inconsistency between moves to unify Europe and moves to improve East-West relations.

Certainly our experience with the Soviet Union since the war has taught us that it can best be dealt with from a position of strength.

We are not, of course, opposed to bilateral dealings with the U.S.S.R.

Aid to Developing Nations

But we do believe there should be constant consultation —both within NATO and through normal diplomatic channels—to insure that all our efforts are coordinated.

It will come as a surprise to no one to hear that the United States is deeply involved in areas other than the European Continent. . . . Most Americans accept this condition as one of the responsibilities of power. But it is a responsibility we are fully prepared to share with our European friends.

There is, first of all, our common obligation to the world's poor.

If there is any certainty in this world, it is that we must give hope to the poor that they, or their children, will some day see the last of their age-old companions: hunger, poverty, and disease.

Europe and America have moved far in recent years in dealing with this problem.

The next few years will be critical.

Both Europe and the United States must increase their efforts to insure that progress in the developing countries continues.

We must find new solutions to the transfer of technical and managerial skills and knowledge. Private enterprise and multilateral aid mechanisms must be more effectively engaged in fostering development. We must find new techniques for transferring capital without adding to the growing debt-service burden of the developing nations.

And we must find new ways to improve their trade prospects.

A Larger Role for All

There is, as well, the difficult task of safeguarding the Free World's security at points on the globe far removed from both Europe and America.

It is here that Europeans seem, to many Americans, to be insufficiently concerned.

The United States has no desire to police the world or to be the only bulwark against aggression.

But the task of helping free nations preserve their independence must be performed if we are to build a stable and lasting peace.

It is a task we are fully prepared to share.

We hope Western Europe will be prepared to accept a larger role in the future.

Roles within the alliance are changing, and with any change there is bound to be uncertainty and discomfort. At the same time we are witnessing the fruition of 20 years of devotion to a principle and a belief: a principle which holds that we have a common obligation and responsibility to provide for the common defense, a belief that by acting together we can preserve the peace and better the lot of all mankind.

Twenty years ago the United States acted decisively on the common destiny we had long since shared with the nations of the Atlantic community. Behind our shield and with the help of our resources, a shattered Europe built anew a freedom and vitality unrivaled in its history.

We have shared sacrifice. We have shared hope and fulfillment. I believe we share a common vision for the future.

But it is together—and only together—that we have the potential to make that vision a reality. In the end, this is what we are about in Europe.

This is the meaning of our irrevocable commitment.

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* *Excerpts from a recent address by Under Secretary of State Nicholas Katzenbach.*

NATO Ministers Express Hope for Arms Limitation

NATO Nuclear Planning Group members have reaffirmed hope that progress could be made in discussions with the Soviet Union toward a limitation of the strategic nuclear arms race. They also welcomed intention of the United States Government to consult fully with its allies on new developments.

At the April 18-19 meeting in The Hague ministers of seven NATO countries agreed to make recommendations to the Nuclear Defense Affairs Committee (NDAC) for increasing national participation in military nuclear planning.

The ministers reported that present circumstances did not justify the deployment of an anti-ballistic missile system in Europe.

However, the group did agree that it was necessary to keep developments in this field under constant review and recommend conclusions to the NDAC.

In addition, the ministers reviewed a number of studies in the field of nuclear planning conducted since their last September meeting in Ankara, Turkey.

Special reference was made to the use of various types of tactical nuclear weapons in the defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Area. Direction was given for elaboration of further guidelines for the NATO military authorities concerning tactical use of nuclear weapons.

Officials noted that tactical nuclear weapons ultimately will be able to be utilized to the fullest extent, and provide the flexible kind of response that the NATO allies could make to any type of attack; this because use of tactical weapons is closely allied with the use of conventional weapons, and allied airpower.

Ministers of Defense attending the meeting represented Canada, Germany, Greece, Italy, The Netherlands, United Kingdom; the United States.

U.S., Canada Approve Recommendations On Border Crossings of Land Forces

The U.S. and Canadian governments have approved the Recommendation of the Permanent Joint Board on Defense regarding principles and procedures for temporary cross-border movement of land forces.

Notes concerning the agreement were exchanged March 13 between Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Canadian Ambassador A. E. Ritchie.

Discussions on the subject took place during the Canada/USA Permanent Joint Board on Defence at Kingston, Ontario, Oct. 3-7.

The recommendation noted, "In the interests of the security of the north half of the Western Hemisphere, Canada and the United States should establish principles and procedures to ensure that land forces, with their material, of either country engaged in matters of concern to mutual defense should be able to move temporarily into or through the territory of the other country with a minimum of formality and delay."

To achieve the purpose of the recommendation following principles were listed:

• Movements of ceremonial nature having political implications should first be formally cleared through the diplomatic channel; detailed arrangements should then be completed through military channels.

• Movements connected with, or anticipating, possible major new military programs, such as engineering surveys for the establishment or enlargement of defense installations, should first be formally cleared through the diplomatic channel; detailed arrangements should then be completed through military channels.

• Movements in conjunction with small scale training exercises, courtesy visits, movements of individuals, and movements for the purpose of tests and trials should require informal clearance through military channels only.

• Operational movements in a military emergency should require informal clearance through military channels only, provided that a Canada-United States state of alert has been declared.

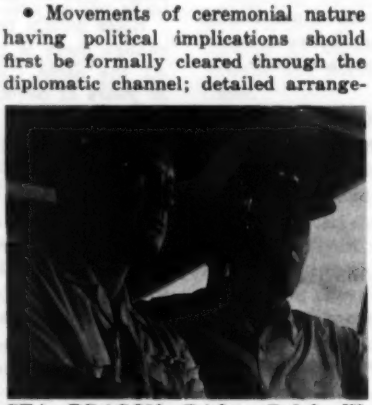
• Operational movements to provide military support to civil authorities in emergencies resulting from enemy attack, should require informal clearance through military channels only, following a decision by the receiving Government that military support of civil authorities is required.

• Combined exercises designed to rehearse emergency Basic Security Plan defense measures should require informal clearance through military channels only, with prior notification to the Departments of State and External Affairs.

• Each country should from time to time review its national procedures for granting permission and communicating approval for the movement of land forces of the other country across the border.

An attachment to the note stated that the new principles supersede any previous agreement of a general character regarding the movement across the Canada-United States border of land forces engaged in matters of concern to mutual defense.

An annex accompanied the attachment listing clearance authority and arrangement procedures.



SEA DRAGON—RAdm. Ralph W. Cousins (left), commander, Attack Carrier Striking Force, U.S. Seventh Fleet, confers with his Surface Action Group commander, RAdm. Sheldon H. Kinney, aboard the flagship USS Saint Paul during Sea Dragon operations off the coast of North Vietnam.

May Draft Call Increased; 29,500 Requested in June

The Department of Defense has issued a call for 29,500 draftees for June while requesting an increase of 1,900 in May inductions from 44,000 to 45,900.

Defense officials said the additional 1,900 men requested for the May draft call will go to the Marine Corps. The 44,000 originally called for in May will go to the Army, as will the 29,500 requested for June.

Civil Disturbance

(Continued from Page 1)

commander for Federal forces sent there in April to help restore law and order.

Gen. Cunningham, who has been commander of the 22nd Air Force, Military Airlift Command, Travis AFB, Calif., was named deputy "to assure the closest possible coordination and cooperation which are required for the most rapid movement of troops in emergencies."

Gen. Mather will report to Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Harold K. Johnson.

SOLO FLIGHT—Lt. Col. Emil Kluever, project manager for the U.S. Army Cheyenne winged helicopter, has become one of fewer than a dozen pilots who have soloed in the world's swiftest rotorcraft—the 302-mph XH-51A compound aircraft, nicknamed "Little Chief." It is the research forerunner of the new Cheyenne combat rotorcraft, now in early stages of flight-testing.

George AFB Set as Test Site for New Housing Concept

A new cost-reducing concept in the construction of military family housing may be used for the first time by the Defense Department in building a proposed 200-unit project at George AFB, Calif.

Contained within DOD's proposed $589.7 million fiscal year 1969 Military Family Housing Program is a $6 million request for design and construction of the George AFB project using a new technology of "sophisticated prefabrication" for the bulk of each unit.

This approach to construction may be necessary to offset the ever increasing cost of building adequate modern military family housing, John J. Reed, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Family Housing, said during recent testimony before a House Military Construction Subcommittee.

"We seem to be on a treadmill where we are constantly forced to trade-off quality for cost . . . this seriously affects our ability to meet our objective of providing adequate modern family housing for career military personnel," Mr. Reed said.

Because of the upward trend of construction costs, he said, it was concluded that the Department of Defense should "seek new technology and methods" for constructing family housing "while retaining reasonable quality standards."

A study conducted by industry under the auspices of a joint Defense Research and Engineering and Installations and Logistics project showed that "potential savings in excess of 15 percent might be realized through volume procurement and the adoption of factory assembly methods," Mr. Reed told the subcommittee.

In order to determine whether the study's findings are correct, Mr. Reed said, George AFB was selected as the site for the proposed prototype project.

He pointed out that additional money, beyond the ordinary cost of construction for a similar project, will be needed for special tooling and equipment required to manufacture unit components, and to further test and develop certain areas of design and materials.

Mr. Reed told the subcommittee that the Defense Department is prepared to enter the second phase of this program—design. Once the design phase is completed, then a "blue-ribbon panel" of designers and representatives from the construction industry will be called upon to evaluate the project's design to determine whether it meets the necessary objectives.

"Actual construction as a prototype project will not be undertaken unless we are convinced that, on a long-range basis, the anticipated cost reduction will be realized."

Should the project fail to meet its objectives, he said, the 200 units will be constructed by conventional means.

Secretary Clifford Makes Initial Appearance Before House Armed Services Committee

In his first appearance before the House Armed Services Committee since taking office, Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford reviewed some of the "major problems" which have emerged since Secretary McNamara delivered the annual "Posture Statement," Feb. 1.

At the same time, Secretary Clifford said, "we plan to conduct a complete reassessment of our FY69 financial requirements with the objective of reducing military expenditures wherever that can be done with a minimum adverse impact on our overall military strength."

Two New Events

Appearing before the committee April 30, the secretary listed two events which have served to change in a number of respects the situation envisaged in the FY69 program:

- A marked rise in the aggressive behavior of the Government of North Korea, as evidenced by the attempted assassination of the President of South Korea and the seizure of the USS Pueblo.
- The Communists' Tet offensive against the cities of South Vietnam which began at the end of January.

He explained that the situation in Korea caused the United States to take a number of prudent actions to place "ourselves and our South Korean friends in a better position to respond promptly to whatever aggressive moves the North Koreans might be planning."

The actions included a major build-up of U.S. air and naval deployments in the area, coupled with a call-up of units from the reserve components.

Similarly, the secretary said, the Tet offensive necessitated the deployment of additional U.S. forces to South Vietnam and has led to a major increase in the planned strength of that country's military forces. Moreover, as a result of the fighting, substantial damage was suffered by allied military installations in South Vietnam and significant quantities of weapons were destroyed or consumed as the over-all tempo of combat operations rose.

Secretary Clifford noted that both of these events—in Korea and Vietnam—have served to increase financial requirements for the balance of the current fiscal year, and also to increase defense expenditures this year and next.

President Johnson is expected to transmit to Congress an FY68 supplemental request.

The secretary said many actions reflected in the supplemental request will also have a budgetary impact in FY69. He said it is too early to determine with any degree of precision the additional amounts which may be needed in the coming fiscal year.

Meanwhile, the President is reviewing the entire FY69 budget with the objective of effecting such reductions in federal expenditures as may be reasonably possible in the light of the international and domestic problems confronting the nation at this time.

VIEW FROM THE TOP—A special "fisheye" lens photo shows an F-106 fighter pilot of the Aerospace Defense Command as his jet heads toward an unidentified aircraft somewhere over North America. Living off bottled oxygen and controlled by ground controllers hundreds of miles away, the pilot represents the human element of today's Aerospace Defense Force.

Mr. Clifford said among the more important conclusions which emerged from a comprehensive study was that the South Vietnamese were ready to bear an increasing share of the military burden in the future and thereby enable the U.S. to level off and in due time begin to reduce the U.S. contribution.

"To speed this process, the South Vietnamese are planning a major increase in their armed forces, and we, on our part, are funneling our most modern weapons and equipment to these forces," the secretary stated. He added that the supplemental request contains substantial funds for this purpose.

Changes in FY69 Budget

As for the FY69 budget, Secretary Clifford said the Defense Department has already agreed to two changes.

The first concerns the nuclear escort program—DLGN frigates and DXGNs, smaller than the DLGN and with one missile system rather than two.

DOD has originally proposed to go ahead with only the DLGN authorized in the FY67 program and then build five DXGNs. It has been agreed to proceed with the FY68 fully-funded DLGN in addition to the one in the FY67 program and follow with four DXGNs.

The second change concerns eight airlift units in the Air Force's reserve components.

The Defense Department had originally planned to deactivate the eight units in FY69; however, it is now planned to convert seven of the units to tactical air support squadrons and the other to a C-141 associate unit.

Secretary Clifford also requested the House committee to restore funds that had been deleted by the Senate.

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